WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

Amssements To-Day Bljon Opera Mouse—Virginia. Booth's Thentre—Monte Crista Baly's Theatre-The Squire Matters. Fifth Avenue Theatre - Com Still Avenue Theatre Countes Dubary, Slabe Blaze Marcom 29 Hovery, Grand Opera Hause-Jesina Widsomb. Haverly's Theatre-Her Atonomest. Matthew. Madican Square Theatre-Young Rrs. Winthrop Niko's Garden-The Black Young. Matthey Nikle's darden-The Hark Young, Malinee,
New York Moneum-110 Bowery,
New York Moneum-110 Bowery,
New Francisco Minstrela-Broadway and 29th st.
Minsdard Theatre-Jointhe,
Theatre Comiques-Monriey's Inflation,
Tony Paster's Theatre-Variety,
The Casino-Tin Queen's Low Handkerchiel,
Thalis Theatre-King Lear,
The Niege of Paris-Sib at and thise,
Union Squares Theatre-A Parisian Romance,
Wallanding Theatre-The Silvy King. Wallack's Theatre-The Siver King.

Refrections for the Day. Brother HENDRICKS would make a fair President; but we suppose Brother McDonald vould make a better one.

Wind one Theatre-Limeralds Matines

If ALLEN G. THURMAN were nominated for President, would be be sure to carry the State of Ohio? But to be nominated he must have the zealous and unaffected support of all the Ohio delegates in the National Convention.

If JOHN M. PALMER should have in th next Democratic National Convention the unanimous support of all the delegates from Illinois, he would be pretty likely to be nominated for President.

It is the great States that decide in the elections of President and Vice-President; and nominating conventions are sure to look out for candidates who may be counted upon to carry some of these great States that are usually believed to be doubtful.

If the coinage of silver is kept up at the present rate, it will work serious mischief. A depreciated currency is not a good thing.

The Internal Revenue system ought to be abelished. The tariff should be reformed and brought down to a common sense basis. If the present Congress does not dispose of these questions, how can the Republican party hope to live under its weight of blame?

While the roar of the great flood in the Ohio valley is ringing in their ears, the Senators calmly vote to promote such floods in the future by refusing to admit Canadian lumber free of duty, thus hastening the destruction of

The army should be reduced to ten thousand men. West Point should be abolished, and in time of peace, army officers should in all cases be promoted from the ranks.

That which is permanent is always to be preferred to that which is only transient.

No Real Relief to be Expected.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, every man, woman, and child in the United States, white, black, or mixed, was taxed upon an average over seven dollars, under the operation of the present iniquitous tariff and the internal revenue abomination. The State, county, and city taxes for the same year fell below this average; but taking the two elements together, the taxation in round numbers may be called fourteen dollars a head, or seventy dollars for an ordinary famfly of five persons. This sum represents about one-lifth of the average yearly wages of labor in most of our factories.

This heavy burden falls especially upon the workers for wages. With large families and small compensation, they have to pay this enormous taxation, distributed over almost every article consumed by themselves, by their wives, or by their children.

For nearly eighteen years the people have Now the Treasury is overflowing with an immense surplus, which has served as a constant incentive to cupidity, corruption, and prodigality. Under the stimulus of this surplus, the public expenditures have increased enormously; vicious legislation has been encouraged; river and harbor steals have passed; and multitudes of offices have been created as sinecures for impecunious and exacting politicians.

This load of taxation has not only impoverished the toilers, but it has caused a great public evil by demoralizing the whole civil service, and by converting a hundred thousand officeholders into a standing army of political partisans.

For years past a cry for relief has come out of the cabins and cottages of millions of workingmen. It has attracted no notice from the party which had the power to grant a remedy. The monopolists have controlled legislation on this subject, and they are deaf to every proposal of concession by which their profits might be diminished.

Now, on the eve of an expiring Congress, this question is again debated, and with no prospect of better success than heretofore. At the last session Mr. KELLEY, professing to speak in behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, voluntarily promised to bring in a bill which would reduce the internal revenue seventy-five millions of dollars. That announcement was followed by a caucus where Mr. KELLEY was disciplined; and then his pledge was redeemed by a little bill of reduction for sixteen millions on cosmetics, matches, bank checks, and patent medicines! And that bill was defeated.

In its defeat, however, it furnished the basis for the tariff agitation in the Senate and for the measure lately reported by Mr. MORRILL from the Finance Committee. The House has also been discussing at the same time another bill from the Ways and Means. Neither of these schemes agrees with that proposed by the Tariff Commission, and none of the three gives substantial relief to the sufferers who most need it.

Hence the situation may be summed up briefly and conclusively: The bills before Congress reduce some of the present duties. but in every important instance they increase taxution. If either of them should pass finally, or if a conference bill should be framed by Mr. MORRILL and Mr. KELLEY and be adopted, the existing burdens would continue in nearly all the force of their oppression. If these attempts should fail, the mo-

war tariff, which some of them say does not give sufficient protection in time of peace.

The doors of real relief are closed for this Congress, no matter which of the suggested alternatives should come to pass. The Republican statesmen have shut their ears against reason and their eyes against light. The people will know how to find redress at the pext elections

The Political Crisis in France.

At the hour of writing we are still without definite information as to the firmness with which the majority of the French Senate is likely to maintain its attitude of opposition to the expulsion of dynastic families demanded by the panic-stricken Chamber of Deputies. The action taken on Monday did indeed indicate an unflinehing determination to resist a measure which betrays a deplorable want of faith in the stability of republican institutions. But yesterday came rumors of a compromise, in nursuance of which the Senate would virtually abandon the main point for which it has hitherto contended. Let us resume the events of the last week in order to appreciate the precise stage which the political crisis in France has reached.

The resignation of the DUCLERC Cabinet and the accession of the FALLIERES Ministry were due to the rejection by the Committee o the lower House of the Government proposa in reference to the question of expulsion. The committee reported favorably the much more severe measure suggested by M. Fabre. and their report was accepted by the Chamber of Deputies, the majority being 180 in ar aggregate vote of 506. It is well to keep in mind the provisions of this bill. The first clause to which the most emphatic objections had been made prohibited the Orleanis and Bonapartist princes from filling any civil or military post; the second empowered the President to decree their expulsion, and the third enacted a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment for a violation of the decree,

In the interval between the passage this bill and its consideration by the Senate, it became known that the measure would be either rejected or materially modified by the last named body. The FALLIERES Ministry accordingly, which represents nothing but a willingness to adopt the extreme course proposed by M. FABRE, expressed a willingness to resign, and President Greevy is said to have called successively upon M. Jules Ferry, M. Bris-SON, and M. DE FREYCINET to form a new Cabinet. For different reasons these gentlemen each admitted an inability to reconcile the Chamber and the Senate. Neither M. FERRY nor M. Brisson could afford to run counter to the will of the radical majority in the lower House, and DE FREYCINET could not agree anything which would allenate his friends among the moderate Republicans of the M. FERRY is said to have urged upon President GREVY a course which, while ostensibly less harsh than that proposed by M. FABRE, would practically have sacrificed the Orleans princes to an ill-timed and irrational persecution. He advised the chief magistrate to pledge himself to the discretion lodged in him the second clause of the FARRE bill in which case he thought the majority of the Chamber might be persuaded to reconsider the vote accepting the first clause, by which all members of dynastic families were to be expelled from their posts in the public service.

This promise M. GREVY at the time declined to make; but although the refusal was strictly in keeping with all his previous professions, the rumors which were current vesterday show the existence of some doubt touching the constancy of his purpose. The truth is that the President of the French republic is an old man, and neither physically nor morally strong. He seems to lack the resolution to cut the knot of the whole difficulty by dissolving the Chamber and forming an ad interim Cabinet of men thoroughly in symbeen oppressed by taxes that could only be pathy with the majority of the Senate. Of moment; it is, indeed, inevitable, unless either the Chamber or the Senate recedes somewhat from the ground thus far taken, but the hesitation exhibited by M. GREVY is calculated to promote a temporary compro-

mise: On last Saturday the committee of the Senate to whom the FABRE or Ministerial bill had been referred reported in favor of rejecting the whole of it. The several clauses were discussed, however, and the first or crucial article of the proposed measure (by which princes were summarily expelled from the military and civil service) was negatived by the large majority of 85 in a vote of 261. M. DEVES then announced that the Government had agreed to abandon the first clause, and would accept M. BARBEY'S proposal (simply equivalent to the second clause of the Ministerial bill), rendering the princes liable to banishment by the decree of the President of the republic. Now, although M. GRÉVY, as we have seen, had signified to M. FERRY an unwillingness to take such action against the princes, this sudden change of front on the part of the FALLIERES Cabinet raised suspicions of vacillation on the part of the President, and the Senate accordingly,

by a vote of 148 to 132, refused to intrust him with such discretionary powers. The utmost length to which the Senate would go on Monday in the way of meeting the demands of the Chamber of Deputies wa o accept, by a vote of 165 to 127, a proposal of M. WADDINGTON, by which any prince found guilty of furthering pretensions endangering the State shall be banished, his trial to take place before a Court of Assizes or before the Senate sitting as a high court. To such a law no reasonable objection can be urged. Treason against the republic should of course be punished, but every citizen accused of such an offene is entitled to a fair trial. That is what M. WADDINGTON would assure to him, but that is not the idea of justice entertained by the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. When the Waddington bill was brought before the lower House yesterday it was referred, not to a new committee, which might have evinced a concillatory spirit, but to the same committee which is al-

ready committed to the FABRE bill, and which indeed came near reporting the even more objectionable measure urged by M. FLOQUET. In the course of a tumultuous debate the Government was called upon to reveal its intentions with reference to the use of the discretionary powers devolved upon the President by the second clause of the Ministerial measure. The majority of the House refused to permit the Cabinet to make any explanation on the subject, and the inference was drawn that the powers, if

ment of the dynastic families. For the moment, therefore, the lines seem to be sharply drawn between the two Chamber of Deputies adheres to the demands formulated in the FABRE bill, and the Senate has virtually rejected them all. But nopolists will rejoice as they fall back on a | it will be observed that the majority by

conferred, would be employed to the detri-

which the Banner proposal, reproducing the second clause of the Ministerial measure, was rejected in the upper House was very small—only 16 in an aggregate vote of 280. It would require, therefore, but the change of a very few votes to secure the acceptance in that body of a compromise to which the Chamber of Deputies would doubtless assent, if it believed President Gurvy could be prevailed upon to use, in conformity with its wishes, the discretionary powers with which he would be clothed.

Peter Cooper's Ideas

Mr. PETER COOPER, who on Monday en tered upon his ninety-third year healthy in body and mind, has lately gathered together in an octavo volume his many contributions during the last twenty years to the discus sion of questions of public policy. He entitles the compilation. "Ideas for a Science of Good Government in Addresses and Arti cles on a Strictly National Currency, Tariff, and Civil Service."

"Those three topics," says Mr. Coopen in his preface, "are of the greatest importance, and must be regarded as the foundation for all governmental superstructures." He has advocated with unchanging conviction "a strictly national currency, a protective tariff, and a wise civil service."

What he means by a national currency he lefined thus in a letter to the voters of Maine:

Let all that passes as money in this country be the with coin, for all the taxes and dues of Government a subject to be funded; and let it be limited in volume he present funded debt of the United States." His theory as to the tariff he thus summer

ip in an open letter to the Tariff Commission August last:

Duties on all the most necessary and essential art les of industry, which our Government was made to rotect, encourage, and secure, should be as nearly probitory as possible. An amount of duties should be col-cled from the smallest number of articles that will urnish an amount sufficient to pay the expeneneral Government of our country. This would relieve ur people from all internal taxation for the support o

Mr. Coopen's notions about the civil ser vice he thus summarized in a letter "to the producing classes:"

"A civil service divorced from party politics and ganized for the public service, as are the departments the army or navy, purely on personal qualification and personal fitness. The offices to be held during goo chavior on moderate salaries, but pensions provided for all disqualified by age or sickness, and a provision unde for the widows and orphans."

It is plain, therefore, that PETER COOPER's ideas for a science of good government. though interesting, cannot be accepted with entire confidence unless they are pretty radically changed. Instead of a "strictly national currency," we need a currency as valuable all over the world as it is here; and t would be a dangerous innovation to estab lish a bureaucracy, a permanent class of officeholders with pensions. Yet he is right in advocating the sweeping away of internal revenue taxation, and his opposition to the policy of a free-trade tariff is shared by the majority of the people of the country.

But the views which he has pressed on the attention of legislators, editors, and the people generally, in season and out of season have been saved from ridicule by the simple earnestness of the man and the honesty and sincerity of his convictions. He has really endeavored to serve the common good by promulgating them, and has not care whether they suited the fashionable politica philosophers or not. He has had the cour age and independence to utter his own con letions, feeling sure that he had something valuable to tell his countrymen.

He has, indeed, been a public-spirited citizen of conspicuous zeal and most honorable activity. And Peter Cooper is also a model democrat. He does not forget that he began at the foot of the ladder, nor is he ashamed to confess his early poverty when he made his living with his own hands. He has rather tried to help his fellows to get up as he has done, by giving them the benefit of his experience and by substantial benefactions. He has not lost interest in the daily workers of whom he was one, because he has accumulated money enough to take his case: no has he tried to separate himself from them because of snobbish affectations, which are common enough among men who have won naterial success like his and started from a

like humble beginning. Peter Cooper is a very genuine man; and, more than that, he is a very interesting man. He has made good use of his life, and stands forth an admirable product of our republican nstitutions and our free American society. We extend to him our felicitations on his entrance upon his ninety-third year, and trust that we shall have the happy privilege of tendering to him on many more of his bieth. days the assurance of our respect and our good wishes

Health and happiness to Peter Cooper!

Destroying the Adirondacks.

We find the subjoined piece of news in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the

Boston Herald : The Northern Adirondack Railroad Company he filed articles of association with the New York Secretary of State. The company is to continue for ninety nine years. The termini of the rond are at St. Regis Palls and near the Moira station of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champiain Railroad Company. The road is to run through the towns of Moira, Dickinson, and Waverley the distance being about eleven miles. The capital stocks \$160,000. The directors are John Hund, Charles R. H. Hotchits, Petric C. McFarles, F. H. Mills, G. L. Hotchits, F. L. Cratts, W. E. Dows, MARLES MATTIESON, W. M. PRILLY, S. C. TRUBER, GROUD CUNGER, and E. M. PHATE

This means lumbering, forest fires, and the destroying of the woods on whose preserva-

tion the safety of the State depends. If the proposed railroad once gets hold, it will be impossible to get rid of it until it has done all the damage of which it is capable. The men who are engaged in organizing this railroad are not personally to blame They are speculators taking advantage of the opportunities opened to them; but their success must injure the State far more than it can benefit them.

The Legislature ought at once to adopt energetic means for preserving the Adiron dack wilderness.

How he Signs his Name.

A printed letter from the Attorney-Gen ral to the Speaker of the House of Representatives is before us. It relates to the conflict which has arisen between the Federal courts in New York and New Jersey as te their jurisdiction over the waters of the Hudson River and New York Bay.

This communication ends with these words With great respect, your obedient servant, BREWSTER, Attorney General Hon, J. W Krieke, Speaker of the House of Repre

The common understanding is that th present Attorney-General of the United States aspires to be considered a gentleman of the old school. We imagine, however that he would find it somewhat difficult to refer to any precedent for such a signature as this to a public document of a formal character transmitted to Congress by the

chief law officer of the Government. It may be considered either as undignified or autocratic. Under GRANT no one was surprised to find a lack of dignity in high places. Under GRANT no one was surprised to find a tendency toward imperialism in high places. But the people have learned to

look for better manners and more of the true

merican spirit under ARTHUR. We wonder how the Attorney-General would like to receive a letter from one of the District Attorneys STEWART L. WOODFORD, for instance -addressed to " BREWSTER, At torney-General." Probably he would think that nothing could atone for such an insult. unless the envelope happened to cover the resignation of the writer. Yet why should a man feel angry because others call him what he calls himself?

This matter of names is by no means unimportant. Even in a republic titles are significant. Thus we notice that committees in Congress are careful to speak of a recent neumbent of the White House as "Mr. HAYES." Such discrimination betokens intelligence, and an appreciation of the truth of political history.

BREWSTER, Attorney-General," bad better use all his names,

Liquor Prohibition in Maine.

The resolution to submit to the people prohibitory amendment to the Constitution has passed both branches of the Maine Legislature on a preliminary vote. There is no doubt that the amendment will finally be sent to the voters of the State to be ratified or rejected.

This is a very curious state of affairs for Maine, where the prohibitory system has existed during the lifetime of a whole generation. The anxiety of the prohibitionists to anchor the system in the fundamental law. where there is no proper place for it, probably proceeds from an apprehension that otherwise the statutes may soon be swept away by a change in the public sentiment.

Of the failure of the Maine law after and broughout a trial for more than a quarter of a century, two views are taken by its friends. One is that the law itself has never been strong enough. There are said to be fanatics in Maine who hold that the root of the evil will not be reached until the act of drinking spirits, wine, beer, or eider is made a criminal offence. The other view is that the law would be good enough if it were only enforced by the political party in power.

Can there be conceived anything more absurd in the way of legislation than the attempt to better an unsatisfactory statute by constitutional amendment, or than the attempt to secure the enforcement of a police regulation by amending the Constitution? It would be a curious thing if the popular vote on the proposed amendment should show that public sentiment in Maine is no

longer in favor of prohibition. Until yesterday the great flood in the Ohio valley lacked the most distressing feature of the recent inundations in Europe-the loss o human lives. But now we have reports of the drowning of persons in Cincinnati and Louisville by the sudden undermining of railroad depot and the breaking of a dam. Many families have been rendered comeless, and there is much distress. Already there is a call for aid, and people who have been sending money to the sufferers from the German and Austrian floods will have to open their purses a little wider now that there is also need of help here at home. Let the needed aid be promptly given, but let the lesson of this Ohio flood not be disregarded.

The celebrated Cheesequakes Creek figures n the new eight-million-dollar River and Haroor bill as an applicant for \$7,000 more. Some other streams whose depth is often reckoned in inches, and which have become known to the country chiefly in this annual bill of jobbery, do not figure in the present measure. Did they dry up before the last appropriation

The bill to protect Niagara Falls from the avages of speculators and despoilers has not yet made its way through the Legislature, but it has received very general approvat. Among those who favor the preservation of this spot is Mr. P. T. BAHNUM, who desires that it should "unperverted for sordid purposes," The famous purveyor of amusements doubtless feels that Ningara never would seriously set up pretensions to being the greatest show on earth, and no thought of jealousy of it could interfere with his desire for its protection.

With all his beliness Wiggins could hardly have prophesied a flereer storm than the one that has been raised about his failure as a weather prophet.

There are some very interesting things in the report of the House Committee on Commerce recommending the passage of the joint resolution providing for an investigation of questions relating to immigration. One of the objects of the investigation is to ascertain what legislation is needed to secure the safety. comfort, and health of the immigrants wh crowd the steamships that visit our ports, and of whom 624.246 landed on our shores in 1882. It is also proposed to do something to secure greater safety for the throngs of passengers who are continually going to and fro between this country and Europe on voyages of business and pleasure. Soon after the loss of the Cimbria the German Government becan to discuss the question of attempting to prevent such disasters in the future by international steamship regulations. This suggestion seems to have been followed by the House committee who call attention to the necessity of an agreement among the nations specially interested. in order to secure uniformity in any legislation which may be adopted. According to the committee's report the earnings of the large ocean steamships approximate \$100,000 per trip, of which but least 25 per cent, is profit, and in view of this, the committee think, more attention should be paid to safety than to speed Congress may be able to do something to insure greater safety for steamship passengers i it goes about it in the right way.

Disasters from too much water are just now felt in other countries besides our own The London Times says that farming is imperilled in England because there is everywhere." Much of the autumn sowing is surmised to be rotten, and it is thought that "all Europe is in a similar condition." These sources of distress may have some influence on the market for American crops this year.

What a large number of interesting items we often get over the cable from Europe in a single day. The careful student of this morning's Sun, for example, can learn of the gloomy prospects of English farmers, the resignation of the French Cabinet, the death of RICHARD WAGNER, the famous composer, Prince On-LOFF's trust in German and Austrian friendship for Russia, SERRANO'S leadership of the Dynastic Left in Spain, Belgium's freedom rom hostility toward France's acquisitions in Africa, the fight between the mountaineers and the Turks at Scutari, the discontent among the Limerick police, the visit of Jarona to Eugenia the progress of the French Expulsion bill, the decision of the British Admiralty Court in the ease of a shipwreek, the Pope's relations with

A lady in this city who wishes to purchase ome paintings writes to inquire where she can see the pictures of Mr. T. Appress Richards which were recently noticed in the columns of THE SUN, and where they are for sale.

We answer that we cannot tell. It is not our business to promote the sale of merchandise whether it be that of artists or other persons. The information she desires must be sought in the advertising columns of the public journals.

To Expange the Sukre Ames Vote of Consur Boston. Feb. 13.—A resolution was ordered printed in the Senate this afternoon requesting the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to make every effort to sector the expunsing from the records of the vote of censure passed upon the late Oakus Ames by the Porty-second Congress. RICHARD WAGNER.

"The most abused man in Enrope," as Ed-ward Dannrouther styled Herr Richard Wag-ner, died yesterday in Vienna. Competent and incompetent critics have assaulted him or broken their lances in his defence. The cata logue of volumes, pamphlets, and fugitive notices put forth by Germans against or in favo Wagner and his music formed, when pub lished in 1869, a book of no inconsiderable Yet, as far as regards his early life, he himself the most authentic details. An autoblography is prefixed to the German edition of his collected works, from which we learn the details of his career down to the year 1842. Since that time he has become so famous that the world has taken care to note what he has done:

Richard Wagner's father was a clerk in one

of the petty courts of justice of Leipzig, and

died six months after the birth of the future composer. The boy was brought up in great poverty by his mother until she was compelled, probably from her strattened elecumetanees, to marry again. The composer's stepfather, Ludwig Geyer, an actor, painter, and play-wright of some repute, died when Bichard was but 7 years of age. It had been his intention to make a painter of the boy, but the stepsen, as it turned out, drew so discouragingly as no to be able to master even the elements of the art. He was then sent to the Dresden Kreuzschule to learn pianoforte playing, but he was soon declared by his teacher to be a hopeles case so far as the pianoforte was concerned The prophecy of his music teacher has been borne out by facts, for, whatever the merits of his compositions, Richard Wagner was during his whole life one of the worst of planists After Ludwig Geyer's death Frau Wagner returned to Leipzig, and in the Nicolaischu the boy took up the study of the ancient languages, mythology, and history with a view to the usual university career always in vogue in Germany. He devoted much of his time to verse making, and went so far as to sketch tragedies after Greek models. At school he passed for a clever fellow in nearly every species of literary exercise. From his boyhood speare, so much so that he studied the English anguage in order to read the great poet in the original, and he made some metrical renderings of his verse which were pronounced excoedingly good. Edward Dannreuther fur nishes the following remarks in reference to the poetical side of Wagner's boyhood: "He projected an immense tragedy, which was a concection of 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear' on an absurdly grand scale. Forty-two men died in the earlier part of the play, and he was obliged to make a number of them return as ghosts in order to keep the last acts sufficiently supplied with dramatis personer." The concoction of these forty-two murders occupied his mind during two years.

He had thus attained his fifteenth year, when

one evening, as he was attending one of the Gewandhaus concerts, he was intensely impressed by the performance of one of Beethoven's symphonies. As the great composer had added incidental music to Geethe's "Count of Egmont," so Wagner attempted to add music to his tragedy of the forty-two deaths. Meanwhile his Latin and Greek were sadly neglected. As a matter of course all his relatives were fearfully incensed at this "waste of time," and much quarrelling and recrimination troubled the lad's peace. But Wagner was naturally strong headed, and deliberately continued to scribble overtures, sonatas, and the like going the while through a regular course of study in counterpoint under the tuition of Theodore Weining, cantor at the St. Thomas Seminary, in Leipzig. In this way he laid a solid foundation for his musical future. He had attained the age of 19 when his first musical essays were performed at the Gewandhaus Thoatre. His symphonies especially met with success at Prague and Leipzig. His early works were, however, far from being characterized by the same style as his later and more famous ones. The passionate admiration in which he held Beethoven is readily perceptible in these primitive performances. Of this love of Wagner's for Beethoven, Heinrich Dorn writes in the following strain in an article pub. one evening, as he was attending one of the

same agent account of the same is a newly perceptions of Wagner's for Beethoven, Heinrich Born writes in the following strain in an article published in Schumanis X-ewe Zeitzeleif für Maisik; "I doubt whether there ever was a young masician who knew Boetoven's works your. The masician who was an an one with the quartets. He sang the songs and whistical the concertos. In this song and whistical the concertos. In the song and the liberto in a very short time of musical director at the theatre at Magdeburg, which, added to a high education and a rare mental activity, promised to bring forth rich musical director at the theatre at Magdeburg which however, he lost the succeeding year. Terribly disappointed, penniless, and encumbered with debts, he left Magdeburg to become leader of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra at Konig-berg, and years of the theatre or chestra and the surface and below himself to Kiga, where, still filling the took himself to Kiga, where, still filling the took himself to Kiga, where, still filling the forth himself to Kiga, which him

The articles which appeared in the North American Review over the signature of Rudard Wagner, and entitled. The Work and Mission of M. Life," are read, the sark of the gentleman. The Baron wrote the papers. Wagner did nothing more than examine and sign thous.

ience, who for several years had sung throughout Germany in the operas of Wagner, and in so small durree contributed to their success. Niemann was summoned from Hanover and a specially engaged at a fabulous sum. The soprano role was intrusted to Mile. Bax; the baritone to Morelli. The rehearsals began on Sept. 24. Wagner was in ruptures over the prospect of witnessing an ideal performance of his work. But various causes worked against this result, prominent among them the hostility of the Paris Jockey Club, which held a controlling interest in operatic matters, most of the members being subscribers and boxholders. They were accustomed to arrive late at the opera, antisnisisted on having the ballet introduced at a time when they were likely to be present. Wagner, who regarded the integrity of his work and the eternal fitness of things; refused to interrupt the dramatic progress of his second act to introduce a ballet wholly alien to its purposes. Thereupon the Jockey Club determined to put down the opera, and this they and their satellites succeeded in doing by dint of the most disgraceful behavior, and by the blowing of huming whistless and tooting upor various instruments in preventing the opera from being heard. After three nights Wagner himself was obliged to withdraw the piece and again to return to Germany.

In 1870 Wagner was married a second time to

nimsolf was obliged to withdraw the piece and again to return to Germany.

In 1870 Wagner was married a second time to Cosima von Balow, a daughter of Liszt. His artistic career reached its culmination in August, 1876, when his "Niebelungen Ring" was produced under his personal sunervision in the theatre specially built for him at Baireuth. The "Parsital" was given last summer in the same theatre.

was produced under his personal supervision in the theatre stecially built for him at Baireuth. The "Parsital" was given last summer in the same theatre.

Herr Wagner has shown that artistle power which "withdraws from the tutorship of existing institutions and reigning dogmas, which refuses to support obsolete artistle forms, which strikes out new paths for itself and breathes new life into them." If, as Wait Whitman has it, genius is that something "which finds no sohere worthy of itself and makes one," Herr Wagner has undoubtedly greater claims to the name of sonius than many composers whose fame is undisputed.

Wagner at his birth was endowed with two gifts—the enneity to receive and to retain the most intense impressions, and, as he says himself," the never-satisfied spirit that ever seeks new things." This spirit compelled him to look always for new forms. His power of criticism revealed to him the shortcomings of the old theories of beauty. We know of no asthetical sriters of uniformly consistent with the principles of evolution. His books. "Art and Revolution" (1849), "Art Work of the Future" (1859. "Opera and Drama" (1852), should be studied by every one who believes in progress and evolution. "In our time," Wagner says, "be it poetry, painting, music, or what you will, art has little or no connection with or influence upon national life. It is a sort of hothouse plant, flourishing here and there, it is true, with exuberant vitality, yet belonging exclusively to professional artists and to those few cultivated amateurs whose faculties have been specially trained to appreciate it. He-lays groat stress upon the fact that the different arts in separate and isolated cultivation can never, without despendent in the production of harmoniously developed humanity," and the only form of drama that may expand together with ever-growing humanity. The trouble with these interesting books is that, as with many other German literary productions, they need volumes of elucidation and comment, instead of being suscepti

The New York Art Club is a new organization, an offshoot apparently of the Society of American Artists, whose principal object it is to hold an annual exhibition of works of art by its members. Most of them are aready well known to the public. Their initial er hibition, now open at the American Art Galleries, is a good one, containing many clever works, and very few that can show no excuse for being. Four considerabl works by La Farge are among the most remarkable of the exhibits. They are all of old date, and are, we be lieve, the only pictures by that artist that are likely to se exposed for many years, as his time is now wholl

taken up by decorative work.

Among the best of the other paintings shown are a gri's head in water colors, by W. Shirlaw; an "Attic Philosopher," by Benoni Irwin; an exterior of an old house, by Maitland Armstrong; a head, by Leon Durand, and landscapes by Dewey, Smillie, Miller, Holton Jones, and others, P. Dielman, Robert Kochler, J. C. Beckwitt

Col. Tom Ochiltree on his Indebtedness to the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Col. Tom Ochiltree evers that he is only nominally a defaulter. It was his deputies, and not himself, who created the deficit—to draw it mildly. This is the ground on which he asks for a settlement by the payment of \$500. The gallant Colnel gave an entertainment the other day which probably cost some hundreds of dollars. He is in the habit o doing similar things. It is a natural suggestion that the money thus spent might be advantageously saved to be added to the five hundred he proposes to pay.

There are four other members of Congress elect in the same situation that Ochiltree finds himself in.

Whiskey in the Maine Legislature.

Ex-Congressman Llewellyn Powers, who is aber of the Maine Legislature, and who voted against submitting the liquor amendment to the Constitution to he people, says that soon after the vote was taken member who voted in favor of the amendment invited bun to "take somethin", but, being a tectoraler, he had to decline. The ex-Congressman spoke facetiously, for, aithough a temperance man, he is not supposed to be a total abstainer. But his remark illustrates the hypocrisy and sham of prohibition in Maine. There are scores of men in the Maine Legislature who talk and vote for i for political effect, but who drink whiskey whenever they can get it. This statement is made after personal avestigation, and the writer will swear before any Justice of the Peace that, according to his knowledge and belief, it is a true one.

School Janttors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-So: Every branch of the Board of Education, it seems, is being in terviewed, with the single exception of the janitors whom some are trying to make a target of in order t save themselves. It is time that the janitors were placed in the right light. The interview with the "Ex-Teacher" does injustice to the Commissioners, for she says the janitors receive \$1,000 or upward, while she, as first as janitors receive \$1.000 or upward, while she as first assistant, receives less than \$800. But, in truth, our original salaries were resinced 27 per cent. Within the past few years, and after a careful investigation the tom missioners brought to high the fact that the action missioners brought to high the fact that the action were not receiving \$1 a day. They then dod not in their work not be received by per cent, being all they could do for us with the present appropriation. But even this still leaves a heavy reduction from farmer times; 120 junitors are employed in this city, and \$100.000 in paperonizated to pay them. Letingating fees boune room and fred at \$100 per junitor would make a grant total of \$110.000.

Now, every junitor has to employ his own assistants and pay them out of his own salary. There are about 200 assistants employed by the junitors of this city some employ one, and some as many as five; but some analy \$20 employed as junitors and assistants for \$113,000 or three are employed. Thus, there is a cold of \$20 employed as junitors and assistants for \$113,000 or three are employed. Thus, there is a lotter of the surface of \$300 per year, which is the highest end an average of \$300 per year, which is the highest end an average of \$300 per year, which is the highest end an average of \$300 per year, which is the highest end to the property of the surface of \$100 per year, which is the highest end the surface of \$100 per year, which is the highest end to the surface of \$100 per year, which is the highest end to the surface of \$100 per year, which is the highest end to the surface of \$100 per year, which is the highest end to the surface of \$100 per year.

The Ruttrond Commissioners. ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Board of Railrond commissioners organized to-day by the election of Mr. Kerton as Chairman. The Board will meet on the first fuesday of each month.

Tom Ochiltree's Tongne. Oh, Tom Ochiltree has come up from the South,

and honeyed words drop from his eloquent mouth; As full of persuasion as ever he was. He loads the crisp air with his wonderful buzz. Congressman he, like the blacksmith in Scott, le fights for his own, and, pray, why should be not? A true independent, in search of a bone. Why shouldn't be rival bold Billy Mahone?

Already he sees himself safe in his seat, and hushed is the House as he gets on his feet Not even Sam Cox in his speech can pick flaws Then Robin Hood's how he so gracefully draws. Alas! a high fence is set up in his way;

His country stands ready to grab at his pay. How sad that a free lance so brave and so brash should bother his brains with a question of cash? Oh, Tom Ochiltree has come up from the South,

But still are his pockets afflicted with drout And how can be wait for the Treasury rain To set them to running right freely again? But gallant Tom Ochiltree never feels fear,

And through the dark future his way is yet clear; ile knows that each barrel of course has a bung. Nor cares what they take, if they leave him his tough Twere safe, now, to wager, his cronies declare, that soon his accounts will be more than made squar and the colonel will have, when he saunters away, I joby good sum in advance of his pay.

Weak tunys are strengthered and pleurisy par promptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Espectorant.-40

STORMS OF THE SUN.

For the last two days the sun has presented remarkable spectacle when seen with a powerful telescope. When the clouds cleared away on Monday morning the round, shining disk appeared crossed through the centre by a row of spots, several of which were of large size. All gave indications of violent disturbance, especially an elongated group near the eastern edge. Yesterday this group had advanced so ar upon the disk that its internal structure was clearly discernible. It consists of a great number of enermous chasms of varying size and of the mest irregular shapes. These chasms are collected into two adjoining clusters, and around them the surface of the sun is ceaped up into the flery mountains which the istronomers call Siculae, and which are continually changing in form and position. In places the sun looks as if gigantic solid shot had plunged into it, leaving great, gaping, ragged holes in the shining disk. But to have made some of those holes a cannon shot as large

as the earth would have been required. In a day or two, when it will be further advanced upon the sun; this huge group of spots should be easily seen, without a telescope of any kind in the shape of a black speek on the sun, as if the god of day were wearing a bit of sourt plaster on his shining face. In making such observations the eye must, of course, be protected by a dark glass. A smoked glass will do, but it is much safer to employ two deeply tinted glasses of complementary colors, such as red and green, or deep bine and veilow. The giasses should be perfectly flat and smooth, and if their colors are properly matched they will show the sun of its natural hue, but robbed of all giare, so that its surface can be scrutinized at leisure. Used with a good opera glass or a powerful spy glass, such a pair of colored glasses will serve to revent many interesting things in the sun that will surprise the unprac-

tised observer.

Great outbursts in the sun are generally accompanied by auroral displays, and sometimes by violent magnetic storms. The memorable suroras of last year, which crippled the telegraphs all over the northern hemisphere, oc-curred while groups of spots like those now visible were, passing across the sun's disk, and it would not be surprising if in a few days we should have another display of the sun's strange electric power over the earth. The whole subject, however, is involved in mystery. and the laws that govern it remain to be discovered. The researches of modern astronomors have shown that outside the round globe of the sun, as we see it, there is an energ envelope of matter, greatly exceeding in bulk the visible sun, and intimately connected with it. What the constitution of this great en-

velope of the sun is, how far it extends earthward, how it is affected by outbursts in the visible globe of the sun, and what part it plays in the sun's influence upon his family of worlds are questions to which science is in tently seeking answers,

SUNBEAMS.

-Charles Kee, the most intelligent Chinacan in Chicago, denies that his people ever eat rate -Near the old Gordon stockade at Deadwood, blocks of mics eight feet long by three wide ha

-The writings of the late Dr. Beard were

Soap bubbles can be blown to a size of wo feet in diameter and kept two days by using a preparation of cleate of soda and giveer

-The diamond which used to glitter in the shirt bosom of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has recently come into the possession of Mr. Wm. Clare of Deuver, a col--A convention has been called for March

6 at St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, to choose a suc-cessor to the rate Bishop Taibot in the Protestant Epis-copal diocess of Indiana. -The offer of a Boston merchant to build

a coasting track on the Common, after the Russian fashion, was regarded as a generous act, until the thing was conspicuously lettered with an advertisement.

—In 1881 there were examined in the Municipal Laboratory. Paris, 3,901 samples of wine, of which 271 were found to be good, 991 passable, and 1,73 had. In the first five months of 1882, 1,800 samples were

analyzed, of which :72 were good, 683 passable, and 914 had—145 of the latter being very injurious. -One physician at Urbana, O., said that another had killed a small pox patient by mistaking the disease for measles. The retort was that the first ac-cuser had caused a death by something worse than a

lunder. Suits for damages are in progres -Bouillier, an eminent French sayant, is convinced that dreams throw much light upon the moral character and responsibility of the dreamer. They are a fair revelation of the conscience of the moral character, and he is far from having disregard of the

he population of Manila was being deal. mated by cholers, says a colonial paper, when a fre-mendous hurricane swept over the island and acted as a neteorological antiseptic, for on the following day no a single additional case of cholera broke out, and none ave been reported sinc

-The moving bog in the vicinity of Castheres, in Ireland, is advancing rapidly toward that town. Several thousand neres of land are submerged, mills are stopped, bridges are choked up, and frame the road from Ballinagara to Castleren is now sustended The hog at Rastick, which moved some time ago, is also -In a paper read before the New Haven

Clinical Society, Dr. G. Ellot suid: "When a discrete is nucertain, few doctors lesitate to tell a man that he has malaria." Again: "Medical men are almost supersti malaria." Again: "Medical men are almost supersti-tions in regard to the invisible spectre malaria Onhardly deres to treat an obscure case without working a a good dose of quinta during the first day or two -Evangelist Barnes writes to the Stanford (Ky) Journal that he has become convinced that the Auglo Saxon race came from the ten lost tribes of I rad

He also learns that "Queen Victoria today prides not herself on being of the house of Gueight, but on better incage still—a lineal descendant of Decot Countries that raell's policy was shaped by a knowledge of the same fact The Gardener's Chronicle (London) tells of the effects of the so-called stugges tree. The sing of a single bair of it on the hand of a victim gaver sets severe pain over the whole of one side of the body fel

lowed by numbers and partial paralysis. A sensation of losing the senses or "becoming instanc" was expenneed, and the severe avantous lasted for two hours The punctured spot remained painful for nearly amount -A physician rented his stable, in Chicago, e some men who said that they desired to reactive gain some coffee that had been damaged by welling ut he soon discovered that they were engaged in the ing worthless coffee with poisonous chemicals, so that it could be deceptively sold for the very heat Java. Its in med the Realth Board, and one of the largest growty

firms in the city has been exposed as the real proof the fraud -A Philadelphia woman invited salesgirls from the stores to join her class in Sunday school and number of them did so. At the close of the regular se remainer of them and so. At the close of the fraction of vices, the superintendent amounted that a season of prayer would follow. "The young facilies ancetting will be held, as usual, in the ante-room on the left," he said "and that of the shop girls on the right." The woman

st her new pupils immediately -Fifteen corporations are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in Maine, with a capital of \$10,840,030, and fourteen in the manufacture of worten goods, with a espital of \$2,124,000. About 75 per cent woollen and 33 per cent, of the cotton operatives are Americans. The weavers average from \$20 to \$40 per month, the spinners about \$1.40 per day, and the day help from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per day, on a general run of 11

ours per day. -A successful western speculator hires a store in a thriving village, stocks it with showy but peo-merchandise, and pretends that be means to establish permanent business. At the end of a month or two, he receives a telegram amounting the death of his father in London, and origing him to come at once to look after the estate. Then he announces that he must sacrifes his goods, in order to get off quickly, and they are sold

y suction at a good profit A SONG FOR THE DAY.

" Held by the loosely woven chain Of youth and mirth and morning state. Fortier to break the bond in twain. I ask no gift to win or wear, The passion of a day is mine So says my wanton valentine.

All! true: the bubble lightly blown A moment swings its unsteiners lines. More rapid splendors never shone. A moment! at the touch of units
The painted prism disappears Born of a whisper in the

And ended with a rust of the Doca-Br.